



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1841

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

Orchestra

12.45, 4.30 and 7.30

[1917]

No. 18,691. 號一十九百八千八萬一第 日五初月一十年午戊 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, 1918. 六拜禮 號七月二十年七國民華中 PRICES, 35 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 75 lbs. net  
In Bags 95 lbs. net  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
General Managers. 1663

## AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

**AQUARIUS CO.,**

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.**

14 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

## CARTRIDGES ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of **SPORTING CARTRIDGES**, principally loaded with **E. C. Powder**.

**HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE**  
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. 11896

## A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**

Photographs Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging

Custom Made in Various Shades.

Telephone 1212. 11906

**PIA K TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.**

## TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.00 " " " "
9.00	to 10.00 " " " "
10.00	to 11.00 " " " "
11.00	to 12.00 noon " " " "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " " "
1.00	to 2.00 " " " "
2.00	to 3.00 " " " "
3.00	to 4.00 " " " "
4.00	to 5.00 " " " "
5.00	to 6.00 " " " "
6.00	to 7.00 " " " "

8.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m.  
11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight  
SUNDAYS.

SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 11.00 a.m. " " " "
11.30	to 12.00 noon " " " "
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m. " " " "
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m. " " " "
2.00	to 3.00 " " " "
3.00	to 4.00 " " " "
4.00	to 5.00 " " " "
5.00	to 6.00 " " " "
6.00	to 7.00 " " " "

8.30 p.m. 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m.  
11.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and youth tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors Order representing Bank Notes.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local a.m.	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express a.m.	No. 14 Local a.m.	No. 15 Through Express a.m.	No. 16 Local a.m.	No. 17 Through Express a.m.	No. 18 Local a.m.	No. 19 Through Express a.m.	No. 20 Local a.m.
CANTON (Tai Hsueh)	6:00	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30
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## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## CHINA'S PEACE DELEGATION.

## EXPENSES ADVANCED BY INTERNATIONAL BANK.

PEKING, December 6th.  
The International Bank has advanced \$500,000 for the expenses of the Chinese Peace Delegation to Europe, though previously the Japanese offered to finance the same up to a million.

[THROUGH HATTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE WORLD'S DEBT TO RUSSIA.

TOKIO, November 26th.

Baron Uchida, the Foreign Minister, in a speech at a banquet of the Allied Societies, paid a tribute to the great Allies who had humbled arrogance and selfish power. He said that Russia had earned an everlasting debt of gratitude which, under providence, we hope to repay.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

PEKING, December 6th.

It is reported that the Peking Government has agreed to pay five million dollars to the South to refund military expenditure, and to appoint Luk Wing-tung, Vice-President; Tong Shiu-yi, Premier; and Tong Kai-yew, Inspector-General of Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kwichow.

## SINO-JAPANESE TELEPHONE LOAN.

The Sino-Japanese telephone loan agreement was signed on the 25th ult. The terms of the agreement are kept very secret but it is said that the chief stipulations are that telephonic apparatus and wires must be purchased from Japan. Foreigners are making investigation and it is believed that they will protest against the agreement.

CORRESPONDENCE.  
THE MOTOR-CAR LOTTERY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, I would thank you if you would allow the following to be inserted in the columns of your valuable paper for the information of those concerned. In reference to the gift of a motor-car for the Bazaar of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul I beg to make known the fact that the donor's name is known only, I believe, to me and that the name which appeared in some of the local papers is not the name of the donor. As there are some false impressions current in the Colony, and to remove the offence caused by them to the donor of the car, I must state that the car was given outright to the Society, the whole of the proceeds to be the property of the Society for the use of the poor. Hoping this will dispel any wrong impression which some persons, or persons, has seen fit to cause by silly talk, and thanking you for the use of your valuable space—I am, yours, etc.,

FRED FISHER  
Treasurer General,  
Society St. Vincent de Paul,  
Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 6th, 1918.

## GOLF AT HAPPY VALLEY.

A Chinese correspondent asks for space in our columns to call attention to the danger incurred by those visiting Happy Valley recreation grounds through golf balls sent at random "by players who are evidently new to the game." He cites what he terms "a hypothetical case." "A group of football players," he says, "are resting in a corner of the field after a strenuous game. Suddenly, a golf ball is sent into their midst and finds a target somewhere near the solar plexus of one of the group. The unfortunate man sits down on the grass, looks green in the face, and, finally, faints. He recovers to see the golf player standing over him, looking about for his ball without a word of apology to the victim of his unerring aim." We should scarcely describe the golfer's aim as "unerring" in the circumstances, but that is the way. Our correspondent suggests that the obvious method of preventing these unfortunate occurrences would be for "players, particularly beginners, to make sure that the course is clear, and to dispatch a caddy to warn people off, before they hit." We have a certain amount of sympathy with our correspondent and, therefore, give publicity to his grievance. We do not think, however, that the precautions suggested are sufficient. To prevent all possibility of accident, in some cases, which we know, trenches, "dog-outs," and an elaborate system of signalling, at the very least, would be required.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 6th.

THE TUCHUN TO BE TRANSFERRED.  
A message from Nan-ning states that General Luk Wing-tung, in view of the unfavourable relations between the Tsuchun, Mok Wing-sun, and the people of Kwangtung, has proposed to transfer Mok to Kwangtung, and appoint Tam Ho-ming to take Mok's place. It is also said that the Treasurer and the Chief Adviser to the Tsuchun will be transferred at the same time.

THE MURDER OF SERGEANT LINFIELD.  
INDIAN CONSTABLE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The hearing was resumed at the Magistrate's yesterday before Mr. J. R. Wood, of the case in which Sardulhai, an Indian constable attached to the Royal Naval Yard Police, was charged with the murder of Sergeant Harry Linfield, of the same force.

Sergeant Linfield was in the early morning of November 18th he was in the Naval Depot at Kowloon and found a rife scabbard near the torpedo-ship. He handed it over to Inspector Churchill at the main gate. This would be about 1 a.m.

Prisoner: I have no questions. I do not know he found the scabbard. Inspector Gordon deposed: On the night of Nov. 18th, at about 11.30 p.m., I received a telephone message at the Naval Police Station from the Kowloon Naval Depot. I went there at once. In the early morning of November 19th I returned to the Water Police Station, and prisoner was brought to the station at 5 a.m. by Inspector Churchill, Sgt. Allen and others. I searched him and found three empty cartridge cases in the left-hand trouser pocket, two or three keys, and a small note-book. I charged him with the murder of Sgt. Linfield and locked him up in the cell. I also received the turban and the bandolier, which contained 21 rounds of ammunition, and eight loose rounds of ammunition which I put into the bandolier. I also received the rife and scabbard when prisoner was brought to the Police Station.

Sgt. Ali Bahadur Khan said: On November 19th at the Water Police Station I explained the charge of murder to prisoner, who replied: "I did shoot the Sergeant, and then went to the coal sheds where I fired a few shots to defend myself."

Prisoner: That's not what I said. I cannot remember what I said. At the Police Station I was not asked anything. I was told to keep quiet and I did. They asked me to sign something without it being explained to me and I did so.

The Magistrate: Did the prisoner read that statement?—Witness: He did. Prisoner: I did not.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

## THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Prisoner said: I wish to question two witnesses—the Indian Sergeant Major and Sergeant Meer-Alim. The evidence they gave was simply made-up statements; not what I told them. On Nov. 18th I caught cold and took something to make me warm, but this had no effect. On November 17th I again took the same medicine (boiling sugar water). I was on second night duty on that date. On November 18th I was on first night duty. I did not take any meals that day. I went off duty at 6 a.m. on November 17th I took a dose of opium. At 6 p.m. on November 18th I prepared some tea, and took another big dose of opium to cure my cold. I also smoked some hemp leaves, some of which are still in my box. After taking my tea I prepared to go on duty. When the armoury was open for rifles I went at 8.30 p.m. to take my rifle. I was not then in my proper senses, and I took another man's rifle instead of my own. I also took some ammunition in my possession. At 8.45 p.m. Sergeant Linfield marched me to my place of duty. We halted at the main gate, where Sergeant Linfield came out and inspected us. He then went away. I was seen on No. 1 boat and another man on No. 2 boat. An Indian sergeant and I parolled the main gate, while Sergeant Linfield sat inside the office. I then put my rifle inside the office. I examined the various points on my boat, and then the Indian Sergeant left me and went on patrol. I patrolled my boat, searching for Chinese leaving the yard, etc. A stoker, Mr. Nicholas, came from the workshop, and Sergeant Linfield accompanied him on a walk to the main gate and reported "all correct." As I was feeling cold at the time, I put on my cap. The Indian sergeant asked me whether I was sick—what was my reason for wearing a cap? I replied: "I am sick, a little." The Indian sergeant again left me and went on patrol. I again commenced walking along my boat when Mr. Nicholas, who was with Sergeant Linfield, went back to the workshop, while Sergeant Linfield went into the office and recorded the different patrols. The Indian sergeant came back at 9 p.m. and resumed his patrol at the main gate. Although I was accompanying the sergeant on his patrol, I was not in my proper senses. The Indian sergeant left on his third patrol at 10.30 p.m. At this time I did not know what I was doing—whether I was up in the sky or underneath the ground. Sergeant Linfield was walking along the sea-front near the gun-mountings, and I heard a shot fired. I thought someone attempted to shoot me. I looked at Sgt. Linfield and he looked back at me, both being ignorant of what had happened. We did not know from where the shot had come. Sergeant Linfield ran and asked me also to run, as we did not know whether the men were robbers. When the Sergeant ran I went into the office and took the ammunition, for fear somebody else might take it. I then followed Sergeant Linfield, thinking to go to my quarters, and to make a report to the sergeant that a shot had been fired. When I stopped running I found myself in the coal yard, where there is a door leading to the Canton Road. I thought that if I went back the robber would kill me, so I went up the ladder and on to the roof. I had been rendered stupid by the drug I took, and did not know what I was doing. On the roof I tried to remember what had happened, but was unable to think. I fell two or three times whilst I was on the roof. The turban fell off my head although I was unaware of it. When I reached the roof of No. 18 shed I saw a light. I did not

know whether it was a junk or a boat. I then fired a shot from there, but I do not know in what direction I fired. I then heard some people talking, and seeing that there were no lights at the main gate, I thought that robbers must have entered the yard, so I fired another shot. I then heard two shots fired by somebody else. I sat down and remained still. Then I heard the noise of something moving quickly, but could not recognise what it was. I fired another shot without taking aim. I also fired three or four other shots, without aiming at any particular object. I fired altogether seven or eight shots, when I was sitting on the roof. I heard a volley being fired from the direction of the yard. After this I did not fire. I then saw the Indian Sergeant-major talking to the Commander, but could not hear what they were saying. The Sergeant-major shouted to me, but I could not hear him, as I was on the farther side of the roof. When I did hear him shouting to me I came to the front of the roof and replied to him. "Who are you?" He replied: "I am the Sergeant-major, Khoo Deen, Naval Yard Police." Then I replied: "Yes, I know you now." He ordered me to come down, stating that I was making trouble. I replied that I was not making trouble. I only went up the roof to defend myself. I did not say anything about anyone writing a letter to the Commander. I told him that I have been 35 years in the force and 31 years in the regiment, and that while in the Naval Yard I had served at Lai Chik-ko army Ordnance Department and at Kowloon Depot, and I asked the Commander to have mercy on me and to give me his promise, because I had heard them talking about the murder. I was afraid that Sergeant Linfield was dead, and that I would be accused of his murder as I had run away. Sergeant Linfield ran first, and I ran after him, and if he had been alive I would have no fear of anything. I do not know whether the Sergeant-major related this to the Commander or not. He told me that the Commander wished me to come down and I said: "All right, I shall come down." At that time the Commander himself called me by name and asked me to come down. I said: "Very well, sir, I am coming down by the same way I went up." Does your Worship think that if I had murdered Sergeant Linfield I would have come down on the orders of the Commander? I had 50 rounds of ammunition in my possession, and if my heart was bad would I have come down alive? I have been a soldier and know the penalties. I came down under the orders of the Commander and gave myself up. If I had committed a murder would I have given myself up? When I came down the ladder the Sergeant-major and the Commander stood where they were. They did not know how I came down, or who had arrested me; whether I had been frightened into surrendering or not. My turban was left on the roof. I tried to find it but was unsuccessful. I did not tell the Sergeant-major that I had been unjustly treated. All the empty cases of the cartridges I had fired were in my pockets. I did not leave any behind. I think they took about four cartridges from my pockets at the main gate. I had forgotten about those cartridges; otherwise, I would have handed them over myself.

Continuing, prisoner said:—I omitted to say that when I was told to run I took my rifle and ammunition, and went in the direction of the store-room and the boat-shed. I was on this road that my cape was found. I then went along the quarters to the coal-shed or not. My friend at the main gate the Inspector took me to the Police Station on the orders of the Commander. The complaint I had made to the Commander was not interpreted by the Sergeant-major to him. I was handcuffed, and when I was taken to the Police Station I was made to stand, while the Inspector commenced writing in a book. At that time he said: "You pig; have you done this thing?" I said: "No, sir," and then I was not allowed to speak. After the Inspector had finished writing he gave an Indian Sergeant a book and asked him to write something. The Indian did so, and I was asked to sign. I was not told what was written in the book, and the Police wrote to write what I had to say. Will Harry Linfield was good to every man, whether white or black; everyone liked him; I also liked him very much, and being such a good man, why should I kill him? I did not kill him, dare to kill him, or why should anyone dare to kill him? I did not intend to kill him. I would not have killed Sergeant Linfield to save my head being cut off. But I am arrested, and the Government suspects me because they ran away from a Government ride and post without firing any shots I would not have been suspected. However, every man has his share of misfortune, and I have had mine. This is what I wanted to explain to you, sir, when I was first produced before you on November 19th.

The Sergeant-major, recalled, stated that if prisoner had not mentioned anything about the letter he would not have known about it. Prisoner did state that he had been unjustly treated.

Meer Alim, another Indian sergeant, was also recalled and stated that prisoner did say he had been unjustly treated.

Prisoner: Will you ask him what I suffered?

Witness: He did not say what unjust treatment he had received.

The Magistrate: You now stand committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions to be held on December 18th.

## TO PROTECT HIMSELF FROM THE COLD.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing five socks.

Defendant stated that, as the weather was becoming very severe, he took the socks to protect himself from the cold.

Mr. Wood passed sentence of a month's hard labour.

A Naval String Band will be in attendance at the City Hall on Friday, December 13th, on the occasion of the Police Reserve Fancy-dress dance.

## H.M. THE QUEEN TO THE WOMEN OF THE EMPIRE.

"TO-DAY MORE THAN EVER THE EMPIRE NEEDS HER DAUGHTERS."

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the local Government:—

(Message from Her Majesty the Queen to the women of the Empire.)

"A few months ago at the height of our anxiety and strain, I sent a message in the name of the women of our lands to our men fighting for us across the seas. Now, in an hour of thankfulness and hope, I should like to give a message to the women of the Empire."

"During the war they have been given the high privileges of service, they have risen to the great opportunity, and have proved their courage, steadfastness, and ability."

"I have been allowed to watch and appreciate their work in many parts of the country, and my heart is full of admiration and gratitude for what I have seen."

"I earnestly trust that, though the thrill and glamour of war are over, the spirit of self-sacrifice and helpfulness which it has kindled will not wane in the coming days. A new era is dawning upon the world, bringing with it many difficulties, fresh responsibilities, and serious problems to be faced."

"Parliament has secured for the whole country greater opportunities of more thorough and varied education, but it will depend upon the parents whether these opportunities are used to the full."

"We all rejoice that plans are afoot for bringing to an end the existence of such bad and crowded housing as makes home life almost impossible."

"To-day more than ever the Empire needs her daughters, for, in the larger world of public and industrial work, women are daily taking a more important place."

"As we have been united in all our work, whether of hand or brain, in a real sisterhood of suffering and service during the war, let us go on working together with the same unity of purpose for the resettlement and reconstruction of our country."

MARY R.

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. J. WEIR.

The funeral of the late Mr. J. Weir, of the Tai-koo Dockyard staff, whose death occurred on the 5th inst., took place at Happy Valley, yesterday, evening, and was accorded military honours. The deceased having been a member of the Engineering Company of the Hongkong Defence Corps. At the monument the coffin, covered with the Union Jack on which, seated the helmet and bayonet of the deceased, was placed on a gun carriage drawn by men of the Volunteer Corps, and, subsequently, was carried to the grave, by ten of the deceased's comrades, under command of Sergeant Everest, with guns reversed, headed the funeral procession. Then came the Band of the 18th Infantry, playing Chopin's funeral march, and, following the gun carriage, the officers and men of the Engineer's Co., under command of Capt. Stewart, men of the Volunteer Corps, pupils of the Quarry Bay Branch of the Union Church Sunday School and the general public. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald conducted the service and at its conclusion three volleys were fired over the grave, and the Last Post sounded.

The chief mourners were:—Messrs. G. Greig, J. Macdonald, J. Crueickshanks and R. Henderson. Amongst the large gathering present were:—Messrs. B. M. Dyer, R. MacGregor, D. Abbey, J. Rodgers, Capt. Armstrong, Russell, James, Lieut. Hall, Blackburn, and Hill.

The following amongst others, sent wreaths:—His Command, Lyman Detachment, Engineer Co., H.D.D.C., Major H. A. Hogg and Officers, H.K.D.C., Engineering Co., H.K.D.C., Officers, Engineer Co., H.K.D.C., Messrs. Tai-koo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire; Chinese Dock, staff; China Sugar Refinery; Tai-koo Sugar Refinery; China staff, Drawing Office; His Sunday School Children; Quarry Bay Branch Private School; Mr. W. Ross Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid.

Two hawkers were charged, at the Magistrate's yesterday with using false weights and measures. They were each fined \$10, and the scales were confiscated.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was fined \$25, with the alternative of a month's hard labour, for destroying trees on Government land.

A Chinese woman has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received as a result of being knocked down by tram-car No. 45 in Des Voeux Road Central.

A Chinese jeweller, of 206, Queen's Road Central, has reported to the Police that between November 22nd, 23rd, and 24th he gave jewellery to the value of \$1,234.35 to another man to sell. The man has not returned, and it is feared that he has absconded.

A most enjoyable whist-drive and social gathering was held in the Library at Lyman on the 27th ult. W.O. M.C.C. and men of No. 83rd Co. R.G.A. and members of the Lyman Detachment of Royal Engineers attended in force. Refreshments were served during an interval and also at the close, through the kindness of the Services Entertainment Fund, and of those who made the arrangements. A very pleasant evening concluded with the presentation by Capt. E. T. Willett, R.G.A., of prizes to the successful competitors in the whist-drive as follows:—Ladies: 1. Bdr. Dodds; 2. Gr. Stone; and 3. Bdr. Fielding. Men: 1. Gr. Wood; 2. Cpl. Bridge; and 3. Gr. Jones. Interval prizes: Gr. Payne and Sapper Spratling.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

RELIABLE QUALITIES IN

## GLOVES

## FOR LADIES

JAEGER'S ALL-WOOL GLOVES

White and Natural,

from \$1.00 per pair

SUEDE FINISH COTTON GLOVES

White and Yellow

\$2.00 per pair

DENTS' KID AND SUEDE GLOVES

White, Grey, Black, Tan,

from \$3.00 per pair

WHITE 16-BUTT. EVENING GLOVES

\$4.50 per pair

## FOR GENTLEMEN

JAEGER'S WOOL GLOVES

White, Khaki, Natural, Black,

from \$1.00 per pair

NATURAL CHAMOIS LEATHER

\$2.75 per pair

DENTS' BROWN BUCKSKIN

\$6.00 per pair

" " LINED WOOL

\$6.50 per pair

MOTOR GAUNTLETS LINED WOOL

\$9.50 per pair

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

## MOTOR SCARVES.

**Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

## WARM WINTER COMFORTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

## HEAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

## UNDERWEAR IN ALL WEIGHTS &amp; SIZES.

OVERCOATS, DRESSING-GOWNS, GLOVES.

SWEATERS, SOCKS, SLIPPERS, ETC.

## EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

## SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, Des Voeux Road, West, HONGKONG.

## FOOK LEE &amp; Co.

Established 1871.

IRON &amp; STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE &amp; SHIPBUILDING &amp; ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE:  
Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street.BRANCH OFFICE:  
York Building, Chater Road.  
Phone 1980.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
Head Office: Nos. 47 and 49, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1235.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2368.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable Address: "Hingwah."



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.  
45, YUEN MING YUEN ROAD,  
SHANGHAI.

## NOTICE

WE HAVE This Day appointed Mr.  
F. W. COX, Manager of our  
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,  
Shanghai, November 18th, 1918. [2170]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN DELI, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## "VAN CLOON"

having arrived from above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Godown Co., Ltd., whences and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th instant at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.  
Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.  
Hills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JAVLA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.  
Agents.

Hongkong, December 6th, 1918. [2171]

## HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at the Power Station the supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 8th DECEMBER, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, December 6th, 1918. [2163]

## FOUND.

IN Kowloon, a long haired Black and white DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No. 743.  
Owner can have same by applying at the PALACE HOTEL Kowloon. [2155]

## PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England).

WE HAVE This Day been appointed AGENTS for the above Company in Hongkong and are prepared to accept Fire Risks on Buildings and Merchandise at current rates.

HASTINGS, HODGE & Co.,  
Hongkong, December 3rd, 1918. [2169]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JAMES STEER, chronometer, clock and nautical instrument repairer, notifies his patrons that he has removed from No. 4, D'Almeida Street, to No. 9, Ice House Street.

s/- JAMES STEER. [2148]

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## FANCY DRESS (CALICO) BALL

## CITY HALL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1918, 9 P.M.

## TICKETS:—

Members of Police Reserve ... \$3.  
Non-Members ... \$2.  
Ladies ... Free.

Tickets may be obtained by or through members of the Police Reserve only. Applications must be made in person to the invitation Committee at Headquarters Club on and after Tuesday, December 3rd, between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m. Applications by letter will not be attended to.

Calico Fancy Dress is not compulsory. Other Fancy Dress or Ordinary Evening Dress may be worn. Prizes will be given, however, only for the most original costumes made of Calico.

The issue of Tickets will close at latest on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th, but at an earlier date if necessary. [2177]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

## BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 1324, dated Hongkong 1st July, 1907, for Five Shares numbered 85169 to 85173 inclusive, all Registered in the name of ANNE MARION HARVEY, has been LOST or STOLEN and should this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 5th January, 1919, a new Certificate for the Shares will be issued and the Provisional Certificate No. 1324 will thereupon be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By the Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, December 6th, 1918. [2165]

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BY kind permission of the Military Authorities a DANCE will be held on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7th, at 8.30 p.m. in the Cabaret Dance Hall, Murray Paddock Ground. Tickets of admission, including Light Refreshment, at \$2 per head, will be obtainable at the entrance. The Official connected with Heather Day and Officers request all Ladies who assisted in the Fair request all Ladies who assisted in these functions to attend as their guests. Any surplus funds after expenses are paid will go to St. Andrew's War Charities. There will be no auctions, raffish or other organisations. The Refreshments will be supplied by the Hongkong Hotel.

P. TOD,  
Hon. Secretary. [2150]

## "HEATHER DAY" RAFFLE.

## Winning Number.

Match-box ... 57  
"R" Cushion ... 75  
Tea Caddy Doll (won by G. L. Lacombe) ... 138  
Cushion "X" ... 203  
Cassaria ... 27  
Cushion ... 17  
Chateleine ... 80

The above Articles may be had by applying to the "MATRON" Government Civil Hospital, during Office hours, i.e. 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. [2149]

## AL FRESCO FETE

in aid of the funds of the  
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT  
DE PAUL.

to be held in the Compound of the  
ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,  
ON

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8th,  
from 9 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Officer-Administrator, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.

Admission ... \$1.  
Each ticket of Admission is entitled to a Souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Pavilion on the Evening of the Fete only.

In the afternoon from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. the Ground will be thrown open to the Public. Admission Free—when the Children's Stall will be opened, and Tea, Cakes and Refreshments will be obtainable.

## SOME FEATURES OF THE FETE

"THE STUNTS" "THE STUNTS" "THE STUNTS"!!!

GRAND CONCERT AND MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS!

GRAND DISPLAY OF TOYS AT 10 CENTS STALLS AND PICTURE GALLERY.

RAFFLES—A MOTOR CAR PRESENTED—AMERICAN PLAN (50 NUMBERS FREE).

## AND

## SOME VALUABLE PRIZES

INCLUDING SOME ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

ONE SMITH'S MOTOR WHEEL.

Chairs, Aunt Sally, Shooting Gallery, Tea, Kiosk, Conjuror, Jack in the Barrel, Fishing Pond, The Lucky Wheel, Parcel Post, etc., etc.

We assist all, irrespective of Creed or Nationality.

COME AND HELP THE POOR.

Hongkong, November 12th, 1918. [2161]

## G. E.

## SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,

HONGKONG.

## To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC BUILDINGS (CLEANLINESS) and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of the European Reservation or those within of more than one family, except those within of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office, Warehouse, or otherwise, must be CLEANED and WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the House should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the Underneath of Roof in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing walls limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th December, 1918.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Clorvery Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North end through the Yaumatei service Reservoir end through the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

D. DANBY,  
Secretary.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1918. [2178]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE CHINA LIGHT &amp; POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, HONGKONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of DECEMBER, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if for the purpose of Extraordinary Resolutions, the following Resolutions, viz:—

(1) That it is desirable to reconstruct this Company, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Hugh Frank Campbell of St. George's Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up at a remuneration of One hundred dollars.

(2) That the General Managers of this Company be authorised and requested to form and procure to be incorporated, a new Company to be called the "China Light & Power Company (1918), Ltd." of which they shall be appointed by the Agreement General Managers with the objects (inter alia) of acquiring the undertaking, business, goodwill, machinery, plant, book-debts and all other assets whatsoever of this Company, and of carrying on business in or near Kowloon and/or elsewhere if thought desirable with Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co., Hongkong, and their successors in business as General Managers so long as the General Managers of the Company (if a corporation) or (if an unincorporated firm) any one or more partner or partners in the firm of the General Managers individually or collectively shall hold not less than one thousand shares of the Company.

(3) That the proposed Memorandum and Articles of such new Company submitted to this meeting and the same are hereby approved and that the Liquidator be authorized to consent to the registration of such new Company with such Memorandum and Articles accordingly.

(4) That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting (marked "A" and this Meeting) be in main between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and the Liquidator of the other part be approved, and that the Liquidator be authorised to execute to the effect of the authorised Ordinance, 1911, to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he may think fit.

(5) That the Liquidator be authorised to obtain advances from the General Managers of any monies requisite upon such terms as he thinks fit.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1918.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers. [2154]

## FOR SALE—CHEAP.

YACHT "COLLEEN" Same design as "DANA" and "DOBOGAT".

Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes Buildings. [2168]

## HORSE FOR SALE

A Beautiful well trained RIDING HORSE for Sale. For particulars apply to—

"SUN" Office. [2174]

## GROUND TO LET.

A WHITEFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.

Apply to—  
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,  
248, Des Voeux Road Central. [2147]

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Al Notre Buildings. [2100]

## TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshau, Canton.

Apply to—  
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## MARRIAGE.

ORSEY—MOLLOY.—At Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on November 28th, before the Very Rev. Dean A. J. Walker, HAROLD NORMAN ORSEY, to MORA GILL, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Molloy.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 7th, 1918.

## THE PAST AND FUTURE OF BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

RIGHT from the very beginning of our intercourse with China until the present day, the main object has been trade. For that we need feel no shame, since trade benefits all who take part in it. For the first two centuries, down to 1834, the history of the British in China was practically the history of the old Honourable East India Company. Just about a century ago, however, the national spirit of independence asserted itself, and the so-called "free traders" appeared in Canton to challenge the monopoly of the Company. It was chiefly due to the sturdy independence of spirit and the national characteristics of those early free-traders that the British Parliament dissolved the trade monopoly of a Company whose record in China did not enhance our national prestige. In 1838 an Act of Parliament declared it expedient "for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the Dominions of the Emperor of China" to establish "a British Authority in the said Dominions." The British Government was authorised by Parliament to send out to China three Superintendents of Trade, one of whom was to preside over "a Court of Justice with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction" in that part of the world. It is worth noting that the first Government officials sent out to take up permanent appointments in China were Superintendents of Trade. In the early days after the monopoly of the East India Company had expired, the Chief Administrative Officer in the Far East of the British Empire was called the Superintendent of Trade. When

Captain Eliot first hoisted the British flag over the island of Hongkong in 1841 he made it plain that the object was to make the place "a station for the protection of British trade in the Far East, in general, rather than a Colony in the ordinary sense of the word," as one writer puts it. Until 1860 the titles of the Governor of Hongkong included that of Superintendent of Trade. In the year mentioned, the Superintendency of Trade was removed to Shanghai.

It is curious that from that time until the Great War the British Government really did very little for British trade in China. No man of independent spirit ever wished it to do what the German Government did in China between about 1890-1914; but it should be realised that the unfortunate attitude of the authorities at Home towards trade in the Far East adversely affected our national prestige. It is even humiliating for a nation to read of some of the episodes of the last half-century; the policy varied, the issues were confused and misunderstood. Yet we can look back over the long period of British trade relations with China and say that the record is clear. British energy and enterprise opened up the Far East and developed the cult of Anglo-Saxon ideals. At first the British public "at Home" became more or less acquainted with the "China trade" through the words "opium" and "tea." In later years the greatest trade became cottons and woollens from Manchester and Yorkshire. Tea and silk were the staple articles of export; but, owing to the Chinese national characteristic of refusing to look beyond the morrow, and the opposite characteristics of the British in India, the tea trade has diminished and Ceylon and India have won in the struggle which goes on in articles of commerce as in the animal world.

With their usual adaptability the British did not hesitate to turn their energies into other directions when they realised that conditions of commerce in the Far East were changing. They developed the ocean-carrying trade, and British steamships carried the flag up and down the China coast and even to the inland waterways. Hongkong became, actually, so far as tonnage cleared was concerned, the largest port in the whole world. International settlements were obtained, developed, and chiefly administered by the British. Japan was transformed by British teachers, men of commerce and engineers. China was explored.

Then came the period of the mania for concessions, and the borrowings of China. We may cluster about these events around the Boxer outbreak of 1900; it was a period of no very great credit to British prestige, although that was not the fault of British traders; our national reputation suffered heavily by the deplorable weakness of Lord Salisbury's Government in the winter of 1897-1898, as Putnam Weale called it when writing of the period several years ago. Then it was that English statesmen looked on and did not protest, while Germany seized Tsingtao and Russia the Port Arthur. The Empire of the greatest trade in China, the opponent of "the Open Door," of China, allowed "the break-up" of China, allowed slices to be cut off without murmur. Neither in China nor in Japan was respect increased by such "deplorable weakness." Nor was it very dignified that Great Britain made no protests at the language and actions of the Kaiser during the Boxer troubles. But still during the Boxer troubles, despite the British traders' dismay at political events, and Britain had the greatest increased in it. In Asia there was going on in trade, twenty years ago, the contest between the Anglo-Saxon ideal of freedom, and "the square deal" and the barbarous imperialism, with all its crude selfishness, of Germany and Russia. Jealous rivals, were doing their utmost by fair means and foul to squeeze out the British traders.

Thus in 1914, before the final clash of the ideals led to war, the position of British trade in China was simply this. It had as assets a valuable connection, splendid experience of Far Eastern conditions, the efficiency of the British merchant, the practical lead in marine trade, and the energy and enterprise of Anglo-Saxons which have given the trade such momentum in the past. In the scale against it was the indifference of our Government, the scrupulous methods of certain trade rivals, the disturbed state of China, and the absurd prejudice of Chinese officials.

The articles of trade had increased greatly in number, each year, despite obstacles. Cotton goods still bulked most largely in the returns, but many other goods were coming out from Britain, "the workshop of the world." British engineers had won a premier position by their work, and the machine-shops of Britain were running on "jobs" which included engines and machinery for China. British financiers and their technical experts were building railways, slowly developing the mineral resources, and generally doing their best, despite many discouragements, to build up a more flourishing and a cleaner China. Anglo-Saxon oil and tobacco companies had penetrated into the remote villages with their kerosene lamps and cigarettes; every small town was demanding machinery for electric light. Then suddenly came the Great War.

It is almost useless to discuss the details of trade since then, because the conditions have been so abnormal. Money has been made and lost on the China Coast; many Britons dropped their tools of trade, and Britons suddenly taking up "the war" of war, lie now "somewhere in France" or Asia Minor. British ships for grimmer work and the rivers of China for fathomless work; some of them now are fathoms deep beneath the surface. Freightage rose sky-high; exchange soared to such an extent that experienced traders held their

breath. It was a world-war; the cannon-ade in Europe upset the trade conditions of the Far East, for the planet itself seemed to rock, and the foundations of British Far Eastern trade might not have been deep enough to withstand such an earthquake. And now that the war is over we find the foundations sound enough, but we need thought and energy to go on building the structure. Many storeys may yet be added by British architects of trade and Chinese workmen.

The fighting with the weapons of war is over; the energy and thoughts of mankind are directed to reconstruction. The limitless wealth of China, is the great opportunity. What is to be the trade of the future? Stated very briefly it can be put this way. China possesses the natural resources—the minerals, the agricultural produce, the man-power, the scientific spirit, the administrative ability, the type of brain-power essential to develop China. Britain is the trustee of the great ideals which have triumphed in war. Her attitude, and that of her traders, is not aggressive; let there be a free exchange between the two nations.

What will be the result of a rapid development of Far Eastern trade between Britain and China? The workshops of Britain will hum with lathes and other machine-tools, switched over from shell-making to the fashioning of mining machinery and railway materials. The shipyards will clang with the hum of men on vessels for carrying out East to manufactured goods and bringing back the West the raw materials. British workers will remain busy and contented; the vast British National Debt will diminish. China will benefit most of all. Beyond all else, the Chinese are a nation of traders; they swim more strongly than any other race. They will benefit, not only materially but morally, from the development of their own country. Civilisation will penetrate into regions now cursed with brigandage and famine; electricity will clear out corruption in the Far East from the Government of Great Britain as the spirit of similar evils of the bad exposed when it was said of our old legislature that "Every man has his own price." Superstition and ignorance will disappear like a mist at morning when the sun of knowledge rises over the vast country. "Men are seldom so honest as they seem," wrote the Anglo-Saxon philosopher Emerson. Men never rise such bulphar humanitarian ideals, including the scientific spirit, into the remote portions of the earth. The example of honesty in trade, of every-day charity, is quite as good as preaching. Wherever British commerce penetrates, there will go Anglo-Saxon ideals. By all means give to individual trader who does not give to the Oriental "the square deal," but let the Oriental British traders which, based on the latest evidence, were exploited by our enemies in the Far East for many years to the detriment of our national prestige. We are convinced that the only possible solution of China's difficulties is a knowledge, in official and intellectual circles, of the true meaning of the recent struggle in Europe, and an understanding of the code of morality which has triumphed. Not all Anglo-Saxons live up to the pages of the history of the British in China contain records which, if we could only alter the facts of history, we should like to see changed. But we must judge by the mean average, for human nature is far from perfect. If we examine all the good that has taken place in the events which have taken place in the Far East since the beginning of this Colony, we can have no doubt that Britain has been of inestimable value to China. British traders have won a victory over the forces of reaction and we shall see an enormous expansion of trade in the near future as a result of their early efforts.

One case of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

Lieut.-Colonel John Ward, M.P., C.M.G., Labour Member for Stoke, has been returned, unopposed, to the new Parliament.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Denman Fuller, the organ recital at the Cathedral, announced for Monday next, has been postponed.

Gentlemen making up dinner parties for the Boxing at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, December 14th, are reminded that the proceedings are timed to commence at 6 p.m. sharp.

The Central Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks the following donation to the "Fete" to be held on 8th instant:—Hon. Mr. R. H. Holyoak, \$25; Anonymous, \$10; Victoria Cafe, Ltd., 200 assorted cakes; B. A. Gobeco Co., a quantity of cigarettes; Mrs. Choa Po Siem, \$20, and sundry prizes.

A Chinese servant has reported to the Police that, while he was walking along Conduit Road at 12.35 p.m. on the 5th inst., carrying his master's tiffin, a man armed with a dagger demanded his money or his life. Complainant thereupon handed over \$8.00 in money and a metal watch which he was wearing. His assailant and another man, who had apparently been keeping watch, then made their escape.

A Committee in Tientsin, consisting of the Acting Consul-General Mr. Handley-Derry, Major Nathan, C.M.G., B.E., Messrs. Carter, Hunt and Henderson, have issued a circular asking for subscriptions in order to make a suitable acknowledgement to Mr. E. G. W. Woodhead, the able editor of the Peking and Tientsin Times, for services rendered to the Allied cause throughout the past four years in the columns of his paper.



# THE WAR.

## ALLIED AGREEMENT ON PEACE TERMS.

### GERMAN COLONIES TO BE ABSORBED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

### ARMISTICE LIKELY TO BE PROLONGED.

### MOVEMENT AGAINST GERMAN GOVERNMENT SPREADING.

### THE EX-KAISER'S PATHETIC CONFESSION.

"LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE FUGITIVE EX-KAISER.

##### GERMAN CROWN RENOUNCED.

AMSTERDAM, November 30th. A telegram from Berlin containing the text of a document signed by the Kaiser has been published. He definitely renounces the Crowns of Prussia and the Empire and releases officials and officers from their oath of fealty.

##### A REMINDER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, November 30th. It is semi-officially pointed out that the Kaiser's abdication applies only to himself.

##### THE CROWN PRINCE'S RENUNCIATION.

AMSTERDAM, December 4th. The *Norddeutsche* states that the ex-Crown Prince is about to publish a personal renunciation of his rights. The proclamation does not mention the rights of his issue.

##### A MURDERER'S FATE!

PARIS, December 2nd. Madame Priour, whose husband was killed in the torpedoing of the *Sussex* in 1916 has lodged, in the Courts, a charge of murder against the Kaiser. In this connection it should be noted that an Extradition Treaty exists between France and Holland.

##### A COMMON CRIMINAL.

LONDON, December 5th. The *Daily Mirror's* correspondent at Amerongen, states:—The ex-Kaiser has made the following statement:—"I am threatened with criminal charges which I must face. Therefore, I must reserve my statement until the charges are brought. Furthermore, I am a private citizen and must be loyal to the present German Government, and cannot make a declaration possibly compromising others."

##### HOLLAND'S POSITION.

THE HAGUE, December 1st. The Government has appointed a Commission to report on the position which the ex-Kaiser occupies in Holland, and to enquire into the relationship of the Dutch Government to the legal questions which may arise respecting his admission to and stay in Holland.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### IMPORTANT ALLIED DECISION.

LONDON, December 3rd. It is understood that the Inter-Allied Conference unanimously agreed to demand the handing over of the ex-Kaiser and the Crown Prince, in connection with breaches of international law during war time.

##### DISCUSSION IN DUTCH CHAMBER.

THE HAGUE, December 4th. In the Second Chamber, a proposal made by the Revolutionary Socialist, M. Wynkoop, that the question of the ex-Kaiser should be decided immediately, because it might endanger the importation of foodstuffs, was defeated by 59 votes to 4.

##### AN ANXIOUS TIME IN NORWAY.

COPENHAGEN, November 30th. Professor Wegener has communicated to the *Cologne Gazette* a conversation he had with the ex-Kaiser five days before the latter's flight.

The ex-Kaiser asserted that Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr Jagow were solely responsible for Germany's policy. The last few weeks before the war they sent him to Norway against his will. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg told him that if he remained in Germany, it would mean war, for which the world would make the Kaiser responsible.

He had received no reports from his Ministers throughout his stay in Norway and had only learned what happened in the world from the Norwegian papers. When he thus learned that the British Fleet had sailed, he returned of his own accord, and the British nearly caught him.

The Kaiser concluded by lengthily reiterating that Russia was responsible for the war, asserting that Russian troops were across the frontier before war was declared.

##### STRONG PRO-KAISER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, November 30th. In connection with the report that the Kaiser has definitely renounced the Throne, it is noteworthy that strong movements, with which powerful military elements are identified, are aiming at the restoration of the old régime.

It is reported that Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is in Switzerland, where a conference of "Austro-German Royalists" is to be held.

##### ANOTHER SON ARRIVES AT ZURICH.

LYONS, December 4th. Ex-Prince Eitel Frederick, second son of the ex-Kaiser, has arrived at Zurich. *French Wireless.*

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### TROUBLOUS GERMANY.

##### STORMY MEETING OF SOVIETS.

AMSTERDAM, November 30th. A telegram from Berlin states that at a stormy meeting of the Great Berlin Soviets, in the Reichstag, various speakers referred to the dissensions in the Executive and demanded the speedy convocation of the National Assembly.

Herr Schiedemann deprecated the differences between the workers and the soldiers and said that a Central Council for the Empire would shortly be formed. He announced that General von Hindenburg and General Groener had yesterday again declared their unreserved adhesion to the Government.

The meeting, after a long debate, appointed a Committee to investigate the allegations against the Executive. REITERATED DEMAND FOR SOLF'S RESIGNATION.

AMSTERDAM, November 30th. A telegram from Berlin states that it is officially announced that the Executive Council has requested the Council of the Peoples' Mandatories to bring about the retirement of Dr. Solf as speedily as possible, and to immediately seize all documents relating to foreign affairs and the old régime.

##### ELECTION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

AMSTERDAM, November 30th. The Berlin Council of the Peoples' Commissioners has fixed the election of the Constituent Assembly for February 10th, subject to the approval of the Congress of Soviets, which will meet on December 16th.

#### STRONG IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT.

BERNE, December 1st.

Besides the counter-revolutionary incidents reported in several Rhineland towns, the existence of an Imperialist Movement Army is confirmed by a speech of Herr Molkenburg, President of the Berlin Soviet, who said that a squadron of dragoons would return to barracks in Berlin on November 28th. They had obeyed the order of the Commander to cheer the Kaiser. A number of Soldiers' Councils in the vicinity of Berlin were working on behalf of the reactionaries.

He added that documents incriminating the old régime had been burned in the Berlin-public offices.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### A FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE.

AMSTERDAM, December 4th. The Bavarian Premier has telegraphed to Herr Haase and Herr Ebert proposing an immediate conference of the representatives of the German Governments at Jena on the questions of the National Assembly, the Foreign Ministry at Berlin, and the publication of documents.

##### SILESIA THREATENS SEPARATION.

COPENHAGEN, November 30th. A message from Berlin states:—The Peoples' Council at Breslau has sent an ultimatum to Berlin demanding the immediate convocation of a Constituent Assembly threatening that Silesia will separate from Prussia unless a satisfactory answer is received within forty-eight hours.

##### SUPPORT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, December 4th. At a meeting of the delegates of the Armies in the field, held at Ems, it was resolved to support the Government against counter-revolutionary attempts.

##### WILL HINDENBURG BE ARRESTED?

LONDON, December 4th. The *Local Anzeiger* declares that the Soviet at Leipzig has decided that the Army at Headquarters shall be dissolved and General von Hindenburg be arrested.

##### GERMANY PARTS WITH SCHLESWIG.

LONDON, November 30th. A telegram from Berlin states that it is reliably stated that Germany has ceded the northern portion of Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, including the districts of Honderburg and Hadersleben and the greater part of Tondern and Apenrade.

##### THE "KAISER TRUE" SOLDIERS.

AMSTERDAM, December 4th. The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* reports that the "Kaiser True" soldiers twice hauled down the Red Flag on the Stadthouse at Kreuznach and burned it amidst the cheers of the crowds who applauded pro-Kaiser speeches.

In order to avoid bloodshed the Workers and Soldiers Council has resolved provisionally not to hoist the flag again.

##### NO DANGER OF STARVATION.

LONDON, November 30th. Reports from Stockholm and from Zurich affirm that there is no danger of starvation in Germany and that the situation there is purposely exaggerated in order to arouse pity amongst the Allies.

##### THE RUN ON GERMAN BANKS.

AMSTERDAM, November 30th. The President of the Reichs Bank states that the funds of the Bank have been depleted by 5,000,000,000 marks between October 1st and November 2nd.

##### BIG LAND SETTLEMENT IN GERMANY.

General von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation to the troops appealing for patience a little longer and announcing that preliminaries for a settlement of land on a big scale have begun and will be expedited. This provides for the building of hundreds of thousands of houses upon cheaply acquired land with public funds lent at low rates for farmers and gardeners. Similarly they are building houses in garden suburbs for town workers including those on sedentary employments.

##### EXIT ANOTHER GERMAN KING.

COPENHAGEN, November 30th. A message from Stuttgart says that the King of Württemberg has abdicated.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.

##### LIKELY PROLONGATION OF ARMISTICE.

PARIS, December 4th. The French Press observes that owing to the slowness of the Germans in handing over locomotives and wagons, it is impossible that the work can be completed before December 17th.

It is practically certain that the Armistice will be prolonged, and consequently, peace negotiations will be delayed.

Conversations between the Allies, when President Wilson will be present, will probably begin on December 10th. Attention has been drawn in the French Press to the German Staff plan of preserving a small, but solid Army to drag out the negotiations in the hope of extorting extensive concessions. The Germans are said to be constituting food-stocks to tide over the critical months of May and June, so that, during the final negotiations, the Allies would be powerless to put effective pressure on Germany.

##### AMERICAN DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, November 30th. President Wilson will, personally, be the head of the American Peace Delegation. The other members would be Mr. Robert Lansing, Colonel House, General Bliss, and Mr. Henry White, ex-Ambassador in France and Italy.

##### BRITAIN WILL MAINTAIN NAVAL DEFENCE.

LONDON, December 4th. Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said that the Admiralty have decided that it was unnecessary to demand Heligoland. The Government had decided on the nationalisation of railways. "We intended to make Germany pay to the uttermost farthing—for the harm done—in gold, shipping, securities and other available liquid assets. "Evidently," he said, entered the Peace Conference absolutely determined that no limitations would be imposed on her right to maintain her naval defence.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### GERMANY'S CAPACITY TO PAY.

LONDON, November 29th. Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech, stated that all the Allies were now considering the question of indemnities and that the Government had established a very strong expert Committee, representing every shade of opinion, to investigate carefully the capacity of Germany to pay. France presumably, was paying special attention to the question because the damage inflicted there on the towns, cities and countryside had been extraordinarily severe. The Government had requested the Attorney-General to refer the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium and the conduct of the war to some of the greatest British jurists. They have finally concluded that the Kaiser was guilty of an indictable offence and that he ought to be held responsible. (Cheers.)

##### THE FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

LONDON, November 30th. Mr. Walter Long, speaking at Bristol, disclosed the fact he was a member of the Committee mentioned by the Premier on November 29th to consider the terms that should be demanded from Germany. Therefore, he could emphasize that the Empire need not have any anxiety as to there being any tenderness on the part of Great Britain and her Allies. Although it was not desired to enlarge the British Empire, he did not see any alternative solution to the problem of the German Colonies than their inclusion in the Empire. Where the natives had been consulted they had been overwhelmingly in favour of this course being adopted.

##### ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

LYONS, December 4th. President Wilson disembarked at Brest on December 12th. The distinguished visitor will be received by M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Leygues, Minister of Marine; and M. Tardieu, High Commissioner for Franco-American Affairs. President Wilson is to arrive at Paris on the morning of December 13th. *French Wireless.*

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### THE ARMISTICE.

##### NO MITIGATION OF TERMS.

COPENHAGEN, December 4th. A telegram from Berlin states that Admiral Bontty has refused the German request to mitigate the Armistice regarding trade and fishing in the North Sea. RESTITUTION BY GERMANY.

PARIS, December 5th. The Germans have begun restitution under the Armistice. They have already paid 2,000,000,000 of the gold extracted from Russia to the Allies who retain it till the conclusion of peace. The Germans are daily restoring the works of art stolen from France. The value of those already returned is estimated at 250,000,000.

##### GERMANY RETURNING STOLEN GOLD.

LONDON, November 30th. The weekly report of the Imperial Bank of Germany indicates that Germany has paid the Allies 212,000,000 in gold under Article Nineteen of the Armistice, providing, *inter alia*, for the restitution of cash and securities taken from the invaded territories, and gold taken by Germany from Russia and from Rumania.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### BRITISH FLEET LEAVES FOR KIEL.

COPENHAGEN, November 30th. The British fleet has sailed southwards. GERMAN ARMY IN THE EAST.

The German Peoples' Commissary, Herr Barth, deplors the situation of the Army in the East, which, it is feared, will suffer the fate of Napoleon's Army in 1814.

##### BRITISH DESTROYERS AT LIBAU.

LONDON, December 3rd. New British destroyers have arrived at Libau.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### WAR PRISONERS.

PARIS, December 4th. The first contingent of prisoners of war from Germany has arrived at Havre. They number 11,000 and are in good condition. A THREAT FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

AMSTERDAM, November 30th. A semi-official statement from Berlin states that the British members of the Armistice Commission at Spa have declared that they would hold the German authorities responsible for the way British prisoners were arriving in the Allied lines, half-starved, ill, and insufficiently clad. The British Government, in view of the excitement and public opinion in England, would resume hostilities unless matters were remedied. In reply to this it should be pointed out that everything was being done by Germany to carry out an orderly repatriation of British and other prisoners, and that, owing to the measures taken, the regular transport of these prisoners was ensured, and had already been effected to a considerable extent.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### RUTHLESS PUNISHMENT.

AMSTERDAM, December 4th. A message from Berlin says:—Herr Erzberger, opening the War Prisoners Commission to investigate the allegations of cruelty, promised ruthless punishment to those who were convicted of ill-treating prisoners.

##### BRITISH PRISONERS GREETED BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, December 3rd. Her Majesty the Queen greeted the war prisoners from the Front at the Cannon Street railway station, and shook hands with many of them. They denounced the shameful ill-treatment they had experienced.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### THE GENERAL ELECTION.

##### UNOPOSED NOMINATIONS.

LONDON, December 4th. Up to this evening 104 nominations were unopposed. The returns comprise 39 Coalition Liberals, eleven Labourites, one Nationalist and 23 Sinn Feiners. Among the ex-members of Parliament re-elected in their former constituencies are Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir F. G. Bannbury, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, Mr. W. Bruce, Mr. W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Will Crooks, Mr. Kennedy Jones, Mr. Wilson Fox, Mr. J. W. Lowther (the Speaker), Mr. J. P. O'Connor, Lieut.-Colonel John Ward, Mr. G. J. Wardle, Mr. Spencer Hughes, Major J. C. Wedgwood, Sir Henry Daziel, Mr. W. Abraham, Mr. E. de Valera, Count Plunkett, Mr. Richards, and Col. Yate. Mr. Austen Harrison, the well-known writer, is opposed to Mr. Lloyd George. Mrs. Hope's nomination against Mr. Asquith, has been rejected owing to informality. Mr. Horatio Bottomley yesterday secured his discharge from bankruptcy and has been nominated for South Hackney.

##### UNPRECEDENTED NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.

LONDON, December 5th. There were 107 nominations unopposed up to midnight—41 Coalition Liberals, 27 Coalition Liberals, 27 Sinn Feiners, 11 Labourites, and one Nationalist. There is an unprecedented number of candidates, including 180 Coalitionists, of whom 425 are Unionists, 125 Liberals and the remainder Labourites and Independents. Two hundred and seventy Liberals will oppose Coalitionists.

There are numerous triangular contests, due to the plethora of Labourites, who number 400, of various shades of opinion, and Independents, including men from the National Party and the Discharged Soldiers' Federation. There are 14 women candidates. One hundred and five Irish seats are contested—27 Nationalists, 80 Sinn Feiners, and 23 Unionists.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### EXPECTATIONS.

LONDON, December 4th. At the nominations to-day, it is expected that 160 will be unopposed, including Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Clynes. There are also 22 Sinn Feiners, including Mr. De Valera, and Count Plunkett.

##### LATEST CABLES.

##### THE AFTERMATH.

##### WAR CONDITIONS ALREADY CHANGING.

LONDON, November 30th. Mr. J. H. Roberts, the Labour Minister, speaking at Cardiff, said that several industries had already been changed from a war to a peace footing. Raw materials were not so scarce, and shipping was also not so much restricted as once appeared likely.

#### GUILTY MUST BE PUNISHED.

LONDON, December 4th. Mr. Auckland Geddes, in a speech at Reading, declared that Enver Pasha and the ex-Bulgers of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary must be tried and shot, if they are convicted.

#### FEEDING THE WORLD.

##### AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, December 2nd. "The food conservation week for the relief of the world" opened yesterday with an appeal by Mr. Chas. Hoover, Food Controller, which was read in all churches in the country to renew the service to mankind by helping through the Food Conservation to feed 300,000,000 persons in North France, Belgium, Central Russia, South Europe, Ireland and Armenia. The appeal says: "The end of the war has not released the Americans from the Government's pledge to the Inter-Allied Food Council to meet the Allied food programme. The same populations must be fed and until another season has passed they cannot feed themselves."

Besides supplying those to whom we are already pledged, we now have the splendid opportunity and obligation of meeting the needs of those millions in hitherto occupied territories, who are facing actual starvation."

#### BRITISH MAJESTIES IN PARIS.

##### PRESIDENT POINCARÉ ENTERTAINED.

PARIS, November 30th. King George entertained President Poincaré to dinner at the British Embassy. The city was brilliantly illuminated. After the banquet H.M. the King conferred the Military Order of Merit on Marshal Foch.

#### EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS.

PARIS, December 1st. H.M. the King, on the conclusion of his visit, telegraphed to President Poincaré stating: "The magnificent welcome I received in Paris will be considered in the United Kingdom and in the British countries overseas as a proof that France appreciates the true value of the effort my Empire made for the common cause. I am convinced that the ties uniting the two nations will henceforth be indissoluble." President Poincaré replied: "France will be as faithful in peace as she was in war to the *Entente Cordiale* which defeated German Imperialism and saved our liberty." He concludes by hoping to pay a visit to England shortly.

#### FOURTH FRENCH WAR LOAN.

##### MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE FROM THE COUNTRY.

PARIS, December 4th. In the French Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, M. Klotz, Minister for Finance, stated that the Fourth French War Loan had produced 27,532,251,000 francs from seven million subscribers—an average of over 700 francs. Subscriptions received from abroad showed that more confidence in French credit exists. M. Klotz added that it was the duty of the Government to make Germany pay compensation.

#### THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

##### MARSHAL FOCH FIXES FRONTIER.

PARIS, December 4th. Marshal Foch has ordered the frontier between Alsace-Lorraine and the adjacent territory.

##### BELGIANS OCCUPY NEUSS.

LONDON, December 5th. A Belgian communiqué states:—Our cavalry occupied Neuss and Odenkirchen.

##### BRITISH TROOPS ENTER THE TYROL.

AMSTERDAM, December 4th. British troops have entered the Tyrol.

#### GREECE'S TOLL OF SUFFERING.

##### ASTOUNDING TURKISH BRUTALITY.

LONDON, November 30th. Reuter has received, from a Greek source, figures showing that in the spring of 1914 the Turks deported 700,000 Greeks, of whom 500,000 are now refugees in Greece. Since the war, to the end of 1917, the Turks deported 2,140,000 Greeks and Armenians, of whom 900,000 Armenians and 700,000 Greeks were massacred. Two hundred thousand mobilised Greeks were put to death or died of their suffering. A great number of women and children were forcibly converted into Islam. Others were killed or committed suicide. Greek property taken by the Turks and Germans is valued at three thousand million francs.

#### BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.

##### 200 GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK.

LONDON, November 30th. Information obtained by the Admiralty shows that 200 German submarines were sunk prior to the Armistice, out of a total of 300.

##### BRITAIN'S EFFICIENT BLOCKADE.

LONDON, November 30th. Sir Eric Geddes, in a speech, said that the Tenth Cruiser Squadron, which guarded the sea route from the Orkneys to Iceland, had intercepted 15,000 ships carrying supplies to the enemy. Under four per cent. of the ships had evaded the blockade.

(Continued on Page 6.)







## WHY WORRY?



"WHY worry? The War's over!" So it is. We have all heard that remark more than once, but there is much to "worry" about yet. We're not out of the game simply because the Huns have laid down their guns. What you gave on Heather Day and at the Fair is surely not the limit of your sacrifice! There are thousands and thousands of brave men condemned to pass the rest of their lives in misery unless we rally to the aid of the great work of healing. Thanks to the Army and Navy, we have had, and will continue to have, a very comfortable time in Hongkong. It is our duty then to "worry" in order that the maimed and sick, the human wreckage of the great war of Liberty, may be restored. Every one of us here owes a great debt to the men who fought and bled in the war—a debt which we can never repay. But we can show our appreciation by giving our last cent to the great work of mercy in which so many noble men and women are engaged at home. Money is urgently needed. Shall we grudge it now that the war is won? Never let it be said that our patriotism and honour petered out with the echo of the last shot. Don't say that you put every cent you had into Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair. The War Bonds Drawing is for the same cause, and its success must be written down in the annals of the Colony's giving as another endeavour to show tangible appreciation of the brilliant achievements, on the battlefield and on the North Sea, of the bravest boys on earth. Make the result a Victory Offering worthy of the Colony.

PERHAPS IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE.



HE NEEDS IT ALL TO CURE HIS ILLS.  
ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On Sale, till 31st December, at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

## MAX OF BADEN'S TRUE COLOURS

"DECLINES TO ACCEPT ANY SUCH THING AS WESTERN DEMOCRACY."

A dispatch to the *Daily Mail* from Berne says:—

"A letter in which Prince Max of Baden reveals himself in his true colours has come into my hands. After reading it no-one will any longer be in doubt either as to the character of the man who wrote it or as to the reason why the Kaiser chose him for the role he now has to play."

"On December 14th last, at the time when many speeches were being delivered to stimulate the flagging morale of the hungry Germans, Prince Max made a speech about the Sermon on the Mount in the Chamber of Deputies at Baden. He said:—

"Not hatred of our foes, but rather love of Germany should be the soldiers' true motive in fighting. The sword alone cannot overcome the moral opposition of our foes. If the world is to be reconciled to the greatness of Germany's power it must be taught to feel that behind our power stands not merely a national but a world conscience. True, the whole history of spiritual Germany's feelings of responsibility to humanity shines like a beacon. This is the sign we must inscribe on our standards. In this sign we shall conquer."

About a month later, on January 12th, Prince Max wrote the following letter to his cousin, Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, to interpret the real meaning of his Sermon on the Mount speech:—

"I am astonished at the various interpretations put on my speech in various quarters. The Swiss newspapers read into it a sort of opposition between the Hohenzollerns and the Zähringers (the Baden royal family). How nonsensical this is is shown by the fact that the Kaiser—this is *encre nous*—sent me a telegram congratulating me and calling my speech 'a high feat'."

"On the one hand the Pan-Germans fall upon me, utterly failing to perceive in their wrath that with my interpretation of Christianity I am really endowing their German swords with a German spirit by means of which they can conquer the world to their hearts' content. On the other hand, that hateful paper the *Frankfurter Zeitung* beset me with its laudations, although I clearly enough held up to scorn in my speech the popular outcry for 'democracy' and all current party watch-words, especially 'parliamentarism'."

"The world is out of joint and people's minds are unbalanced. Everybody is so hypnotized by these crazy ideas that I cannot get them to take in earnest my words of practical common-sense about applied Christianity and the desecrating of the conscience of humanity as a whole."

"For many a day I longed to have a good dig at our enemies and to hold up to ridicule this affected judicial attitude of theirs in the matter of responsibility for the war, as well as their care about 'democracy'. For many a day, too, I longed to confront them and their pagan tricks with the Sermon on the Mount, and together with this doctrine of love to set in clearer light the duty of the strong to guard the rights of mankind."

"Our enemies falsify the most sacred principles with their lies and libels, and we allow ourselves to be influenced by their base machinations. The beginning and end of my speech were, therefore, concerned in rebutting the lies and false suggestions of the enemy's moral offence. As my object was also to laugh to scorn the democratic war-cry of the Western Powers I had to come to a sort of compromise with my audience about our own internal affairs. As I quite decline to accept any such thing as western democracy for Germany and Baden, I had to force to tell my hearers that I perfectly understood their needs, but at the same time I could not but warn them that I had arrived at a sort of political platform which gives me liberty to follow paths I have marked out for myself."

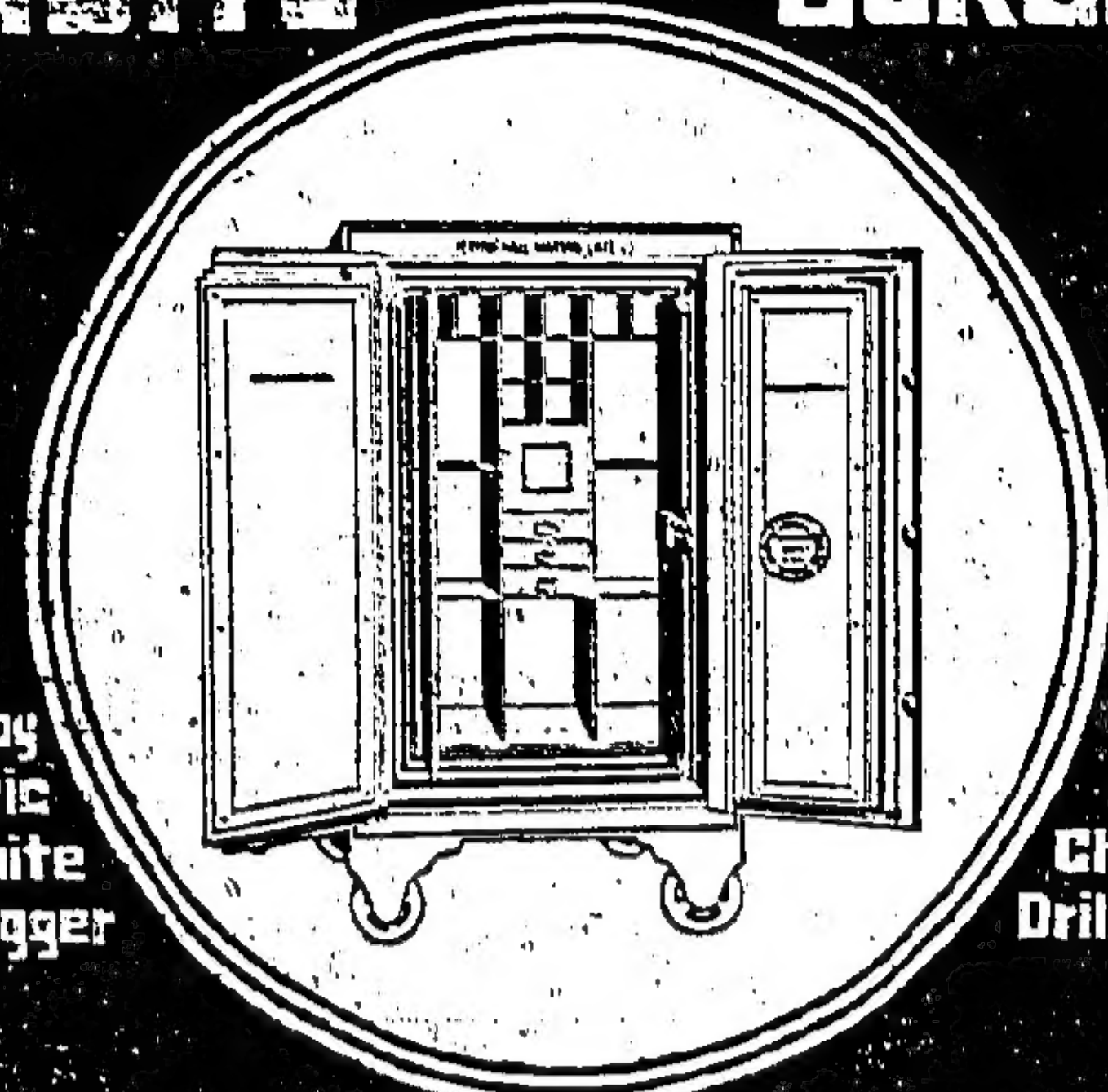
"With regard to the peace question I take up the same standpoint in contrast to the rulers of the Western Powers. My object was only to suggest the general mood in which questions should be approached. The how is of the greatest value because the 'what' is so difficult to define; for I, too, naturally wish for the greatest possible exploitation of our successes in contrast to the so-called peace resolution of July, 1917, which was a disgusting child born of fear and the Berlin dogdays."

"I wish to have the greatest possible indemnities, no matter in what form, so that after the war we may not be too poor. My view in these matters is not quite yours, for I am not yet in favour of anything more being said about Belgium than what already has been said. Our enemies know enough, and in dealing with such a cunning and astute opponent as England Belgium is the only object of compensation which we possess."

"There you have then, my own interpretation of my speech, 100,000 copies of which have been distributed as a leaflet for propaganda purposes. My speech is to be read as a whole if it is not to be misunderstood. I have a very poor opinion of the moral disposition of the rulers of our enemies as well as of the terrible lack of judgment among the people whom they rule. The baseness of their ideas is too shameful for words. We Germans, on the other hand, air by our stupidity, for both the Pan-Germans and Peace resolutions are alike stupid things."

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They promote a healthy and regular condition, cleansing and restoring the Bowels, Liver and Kidneys, to perfect working order. A few doses occasionally when well, will assure a pure and healthy system. Years ago Pills were the medicine of the poor only. To-day the efficacy of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills to overcome the common ailments and restore health and happiness to sick and ailing women, has convinced not only the working section of the population, but the wives and daughters of the more wealthy, professional and independent classes that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a Great Female Medicine, and are absolutely indispensable to every lady's boudoir. They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent Cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils, and Bleaches, and for Female Ailments.

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The throbbing aching pains of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

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For selection of testimonials see pamphlet, round bottle.

By reason of its remarkable Blood Purifying Properties it is universally recognized as OVER 40 YEARS' SUCCESS. PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

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Blood  
Mixture

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## INDIGESTION AND OTHER

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			London	12th Dec.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,500 Tons	12th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Tons	17th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons	22nd Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,980 Tons	16th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	YOROPPA MARU No. 3, 7,000 Tons	11th Dec.
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	KAGA MARU 12,300 Tons	12th Dec. at 11 A.M.
COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, Marseilles	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,410 Tons	30th Dec. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, B. & TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 12,760 Tons	31st Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK		
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY & SINGAPORE	TENSHIN MARU 8,470 Tons	20th Dec.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE	TOYOOKA MARU 15,210 Tons	7th Dec.
PORE, PENANG and YEBOSHI MARU	8,600 Tons	15th Dec.
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